

A P P L I C A T I O N

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UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

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S P E C I F I C A T I O N

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I,

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residing at FAENZA (Prov. of Ravenna), ITALY

have invented certain improvements in "DEVICE FOR THE

ADVANCEMENT OF BARS, PARTICULARLY NARROW BARS, IN AUTOMATIC LOADERS"

of which the following description in connection with the accompanying drawings is a specification, like reference characters on the drawings indicating like parts in the several figures.

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## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a device for the advancement of bars, particularly narrow bars, in automatic loaders.

In conventional automatic loaders, shortcomings are observed which substantially consist in their excessive longitudinal bulk and in the difficulty in achieving the advancement of bars having a very small diameter, on the order of 1-2 mm.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A principal aim of the present invention is therefore to provide a device which allows to obviate the above mentioned drawbacks, which are typical of conventional loaders.

This aim is achieved by means of a device for the advancement of bars, particularly narrow bars, in automatic loaders provided with a loading system for a plurality of bars, with a mechanism for the individual release of said bars, and with a pusher provided with a collet which is adapted to receive the rear end of the released bar, characterized in that it comprises: guiding means, whereon supporting elements for a bar released from said system and a carriage provided with grip elements for said bar are slideable, said carriage being actuated between an initial position, wherein said grip elements are activated so as to grip a bar deposited on said supporting elements, and a final position, whereat said bar is released by said grip elements after insertion in the collet of the pusher and is secured in the spindle of an automatic lathe, said pusher

5 when said carriage is in the final position.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further particularities of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of a preferred embodiment, illustrated only by way of non-limitative example in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

10        figure 1 is a partially schematic elevation view of the  
device according to the invention;

figure 2 is a plan view of the device of figure 1;

figure 3 is a sectional view, taken along the plane  
III-III of figure 1;

15        figure 4 is a sectional view, taken along the plane IV-  
IV of figure 1;


figure 5 is a sectional view, taken along the same plane as figure 4, but in a different (subsequent) operating condition;

20        figure 6 is a sectional view, taken along the plane VI-  
VI of figure 1;

figure 7 is a sectional view, taken along the plane VII-VII of figure 2.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

With reference to the above figures, the reference numeral 1 designates a housing for containing the device, which comprises two uprights 2 and 3 which are interconnected by two horizontal and parallel rods 4 and 5 lying on a vertical plane.



A carriage 6 is slideable on the rods 4 and 5 and two parallel posts 7 and 8, arranged at right angles to the rods 4 and 5, are axially guided but prevented from rotating. The posts 7 and 8 are provided with respective racks, with which there meshes a pinion 9 keyed to a shaft 12 which is rotatably supported in the carriage 6.

One end of the post 7 protrudes downwards from the carriage 6, and an arm 10 is rigidly coupled thereto and supports a set of three equidistant V-shaped blades 11. Likewise, one end of the post 8 protrudes above the carriage 6 and an arm 13 is rigidly coupled thereto supporting two equally V-shaped blades 14 which are co-planar with respect to the interspaces between the blades 11. A lever 15 is radially rigidly coupled to the shaft 12, and the stem of a fluid-actuated jack 16 is articulately connected to said lever; the cylinder of said jack is articulately supported in a bracket (not shown) which is fixed to the carriage 6.

The actuation of the jack 16 causes an oscillation of the lever 15 and therefore a rotation of the pinion 9 such as to cause an approach or spacing of the blades 11 and 14 which is sufficient to clamp or release a bar 17 taken from a magazine and meant to be fed to the automatic lathe with which the device is associated. The magazine from which the bar is taken is constituted by an inclined plane 18 which leads between the blades 11 and 14 on the opposite side with respect to the carriage 6. The bars are deposited side by side on the plane 18 and are released one at a time by means of a known individual selection mechanism (not shown).

The carriage 6 is moved along the rods 4 and 5 by means of a transmission composed of a chain 19 wound around two

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5        A plurality of brackets 22 are slidably supported on the rods 4 and 5, along the portion between the upright 2 and the carriage 6, and bear supports 23 provided with recesses which are open upwards and being V-shaped like the blades 11.

15           The brackets 22 are inter-connected by tie rods 24  
slideable therein so as to allow the brackets 22 to stack up  
against the upright 2 when the carriage 6 moves to the left.  
Vice versa, when the carriage shifts to the right, the tie  
rods 24 allow the sequential traction of the brackets 22 and  
20 their mutual spacing by an extent that is equal to the  
length of said tie rods.

The actuation of the jack 16, and therefore the closure of the blades 11 and 14 to grip the released bar, are controlled by a device which detects beforehand the presence  
30 of the bar 17 on the supports 23.

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The upper end of the shaft 26a protrudes upwards from the carriage 6 and an arm 27, which supports a roller 28, is coupled to said end.

In order to retain the flat plate 25 in the reset position, i.e., at right angles to the rods 4 and 5, there  
15 is provided a lever 30 which is pivoted in the carriage 6 below the flat plate 25. Said lever has an arm 31 protruding downwards at an angle and supporting a roller 32 which rotatably engages a straight cam 33 which runs parallel to the bars 4 and 5 below the carriage 6.

The cam 33 has such a profile as to prevent the flat plate 25, by means of the arm 34, from rotating into the position which is parallel to the bars 4 and 5 over a certain extent which lies between the locator 29 and the upright 2. When the carriage 6 is near the upright 2, the cam 33 lifts the arm 31 of the lever 30, causing the arm 34 to move downwards until the flat plate 25 is allowed to rotate freely.

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to act on the bar 17 with a device which feeds the bar into the lathe to perform the intended machining operations. Said device includes two shoulders 35, which protrude from the uprights 2 and 3 and wherebetween a guide 36 for a chain 37 is provided. The chain 37 is closed in a loop about respective toothed pulleys (not shown), one of which is motorized. The guide 36 is rotatable with respect to the shoulders 35 and has a longitudinal slot through which a flap 38 protrudes laterally; a bar pusher 39 is rigidly coupled to said flap, is parallel to A, and is provided with a collet to grip the bar to be fed. The flap 38 is rigidly coupled axially to the chain but it is rotatable thereabout.

The guide 36 is supported by a plurality of bushes 40 which are inter-connected by a longitudinal member 41.

The bushes 40 are provided with lateral slots to allow, like the guide, the passage of the flap 38 during the advancement of the bar pusher.

An arm 42 is radially rigidly coupled to the longitudinal member 41 and is connected to a jack 43, whose actuation causes the rotation of the guide through an angle of  $90^{\circ}$  which allows the bar pusher 39 to oscillate from a lowered position below the guide (figure 4) to a raised position in which it is aligned with A.

The operation of the described device is as follows.

Assume that the carriage 6 is arranged proximate to the right upright 3, with the blades 11 and 14 spaced apart, and that the bar pusher 39 is also fully shifted to the right, below the guide 36, as shown in figure 4. When the carriage 6 is in the indicated position, the brackets 22 are spaced one from the other, so that by actuating the individual

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When the carriage 6 has reached the left stroke limit and the brackets 22 have stacked up against the upright 2, the jack 43 is actuated, causing the oscillation of the bar pusher <sup>39</sup>~~29~~ into a position that is coaxial to the advancement

Then, after actuating the jack 16 in the direction for opening the blades 11-14, the bar pusher 39 can act on the bar 17 and push it into the spindle of the lathe for the



intended machining steps.

During the operation of the bar pusher 39, the carriage 6 waits in the forward position until said bar pusher returns with the final machining stub of the bar 17.

5        Once the return stroke of the bar pusher 39 has been performed, by actuating the jack 16 in the direction for closing the blades 11-14 it is possible to extract the bar stub from the collet of the bar pusher by acting on the chain 19.

10       The bar pusher 39 can return to the initial position and the carriage 6, with the stub, is returned to the initial position, which is close to the upright 3, until the roller 28 engages on the locator 29.


15       This engagement causes the rotation of the flat plate 25 into the position that lies at right angles to the rods 4 and 5, where it is retained by the oscillation of the lever 30 allowed by the cam 33.

20       Accordingly, the actuation of the jack 16 causes the opening of the blades and the fall of the bar stub always in the rear position of the loader.

The cycle is repeated in the above described manner.

It is evident that the described invention perfectly achieves the intended aim and objects.

25       In particular, the grip of the bar by the blades prevents the danger of deformations during the pre-advancement stroke in the loader, prior to insertion in the collet of the bar pusher, furthermore the safe grip of the bar allows to achieve high speeds and to perform sharp braking actions, which would otherwise not be allowed,  
30       reducing cycle timings.



Numerous modifications and variations are possible in the practical embodiment of the invention and all are within the scope of the same inventive concept expressed in the appended claims.

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